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Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic
Conference for Africa

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 10-17 November 1986

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REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

1. The Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa which was held at Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt, from 28 February to 7 March 1983 adopted sixteen resoltuions embracing all fields of surveying and mapping including remote sensing. The majority of these resolutions appealed to member States, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Commission for Geodesy in Africa, the African Association of Cartography and certain international and regional organizations to take certain measures with a view to implementing the relevant decisions of the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa. The purpose of this report is therefore to give the Conference a brief account of the various actions taken towards the implementation of the following resolutions and the difficulties encountered.

Resolution 1 (V): Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa

2. In this resolution, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa was requested to convene the Sixth Conference at its headquarters in Addis Ababa within the first quarter of 1986, unless it received, within six months from March 1983, an offer for hosting from a member State.

3. In July 1983, the Executive Secretary in his circular letter ECO/1/3 made enquiries from all the members who, among them, would be willing to host the Conference. Between October 1983 and September 1984 only nine governments of the member States namely: Tanzania, Sudan, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Ghana, Zambia, Mauritius, Tunisia and Nigeria replied, regretting their inability to host the Conference. As no more responses were received, the Executive Secretary in March 1985 approved that the secretariat of the Commission should convene the Conference at its headquarters, in Addis Ababa, and fixed the dates 10 to 21 November 1986 for the duration of the Conference.

4. On 5 May 1986, the Executive Secretary sent letters of invitations to the Ministries of Foreign/External Affairs of the governments of member States, Associate member States, all relevant United Nations Agencies and Organizations, International and regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations etc to nominate their officials in-charge of surveying and mapping as well as experts in the afore-mentioned fields including remote sensing to attend the Conference. Several heads of Survey Organizations, attending meetings at which they were representing their governments on the Governing Council's of the Regional Centres, were reminded of their early preparations for the Conference (contribution of papers to the agenda items of the Conference) and the commemoration of the Year of Cartography in Africa. In accordance with custom and also because very few responses confirming attendance were received from the governments of member States at the end of August 1986, the secretariat issued reminders to all the governments in September/October 1986, calling for the particulars of their nominations and the papers they were contributing at the Conference.

5. Due to the financial crisis in the United Nations which affected the budgetary allocations for travels, conferences, meetings etc, among other objects of expenditure, the Executive Secretary, in the first week of October 1986, informed all the governments of a reduction in the number of days previously scheduled for the Conference: consequently, the duration of the Conference is now 10 to 17 November 1986, with the venue still at the Commission's headquarters in Addis Ababa.

Resolution 2(V): Future United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa

6. As far as this resolution is concerned, the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa convened the meeting of the Standing Committee for the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa from 27 February to 1 March 1986. The meeting identified the following causes for the low level of performance and poor attendance at previous Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa:

- poor country reports;
- protracted delay in concluding hosting agreements with governments;
- reports presented to the Conference which had been previously presented to other Conferences did not appeal to most participants;
- lack of funds at national level for conference participation;
- short notice in convening the conference;
- lack of clarity on the central theme of the Conference.

7. It also discussed in great depth measures which should be taken to ensure the success of future Conferences, including this present one. The report of the meeting is annexed to this report for discussion and adoption of the recommendation therein by this Conference.

8. Operative paragraph 2 of the resolution called upon the United Nations headquarters to provide financial assistance for the convening of future Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa. This was taken with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) of the United Nations headquarters which has responsibility for the convening of the Regional Cartographic Conferences for the other Regional Commissions. In addition to «moral» support which was confirmed an allocation of the sum of $US18,500 was

approved in the budget for 1986 to cover sundry expenses in the operational activities of the Cartography and Remote Sensing Unit of the secretariat, including assisting member States in establishing their national committees for the Year of Cartography in Africa.

Resolution 3(V): Establishment of a series of topographic maps of 1:250,000

9. As far as this resolution is concerned, the secretariat of the Commission convened an experts group meeting in Addis Ababa from 28 October to 1 November 1985. The report of the meeting has been prepared as a separate Conference paper (E/ECA/NRD/CART/15).

10. No request was received for assistance in mobilising resources for compilation of a homogenous set of maps; the secretariat, however, approached the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi to assist in printing the atlases of the Cartographic Inventory Project for Africa. There are twelve atlases of the Inventory, each containing 13 index sheets of basic cartographic data for planning and development.

Resolution 4 (V) Hydrogeological map of Africa

11. This is an OAU project which is being executed by the African Association of Cartography. ECA was represented at the Second meeting of experts on the project, which took place in Dakar, Republic of Senegal from 5 to 7 December 1983. The Association's Secretary-General may wish to report on the progress achieved so far.

Resolution 5(V): Offers for Training facilities

12. Members who have taken advantage of the offers for training nationals made by Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Nigeria and Tunisia may wish to make statement at the Conference.

Resolution 6(V): Evaluation of training institutions and their structures in Africa

13. There are four operative paragraphs of this resolution. The Chief Executives of the two Regional Centres at Ile-Ife (Nigeria) and Nairobi (Kenya) will be reporting on the operational activities of their Centres including the membership gains since the last Conference in 1983. A joint mission by the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Association of Cartography to assess the training requirements of each member State and the various levels at which such training will be required could not be undertaken for lack of financial and human resources due to the financial crisis in the United Nations; however, questionnaires were sent out to collect the information which could have been used in such analysis but, regrettably, these were not returned in adequate number to justify such an exercise. ECA, with the only available resources, undertook missions to Uganda, Mozambique, Republics of Benin and Mali and Burkina Faso where their manpower needs in cartography and remote sensing were ascertained; the reports of the missions were sent to the governments. With the observations made during the missions on the manpower situation in the countries visited, ECA was able to make substantial technical input into the training programmes of the two Centres to meet the requirements of the member States in manpower development in cartography and remote sensing. As far as operative paragraph four is concerned, ECA was closely associated with the physical and curriculum developments of the two Centres whose Governing Council meetings were personally chaired by the Executive Secretary of the ECA. The two Centres were assisted in mobilizing funds for implementing their programmes. The two Chief Executives of the Centres may wish to expatiate further on these statements.

Resolution 7(V): Training courses offered by the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland

14. The Economic Commission for Africa was not aware of any course(s) organized by the two offers.

Resolution 8(V): African Doppler Survey

15. This resolution consists of three Sections, A, B and C. As far as Section A is concerned, ECA provided necessary logistic support to the Implementing Agency of the African Doppler Survey Project (ADOS), by following closely, and being associated with, the execution of the project. Two post-ADOS training seminars were conducted in Nairobi and Yamoussoukro in 1985 towards transfer of the technology for satellite geodesy.

16. As regards Section B, member States were expected to implement it.

17. Regarding implementation of Section C, the secretariat made enquiries from the governments of Socialist Ethiopia and Madagascar which «sister» countries they would like to get associated with for the observation of Doppler points in their countries. No response was received from either of them.

18. The Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi which is the implementing agency is expected to submit a comprehensive report on the ADOS project.

Resolution 9 (V): Geodetic data bank

19. The Commission for Geodesy in Africa (CGA) which has made efforts in establishing central and sub-regional data banks will be expected to report on its activties in this regard.

Resolution 10(V): Directory of Cartographic Training Centres

20. It was not possible to compile the directory for lack of information from the member States. Questionnaires sent out to all the member States which could form the basis of the compilation were not returned. Resultantly, no action could be taken on the recommendation contained in operative paragraph 2 of the resolution concerning possible regionalization of certain national cartographic institutions/Centres.

Recommendation 11 (V): Cartographic inventory of basic data for Africa

21. The negotiation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) reported by the Economic Commission for Africa at the Fifth Conference for co-publication of the atlases of the inventory broke down on technical grounds. Thereafter, assistance sought from other sources for publication of the atlases did not, up till now, materialize. The secretariat was left with no option than to entrust the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi, with the printing of the atlases as soon as it has the means to do so. Reports reaching the secretariat from the Centre showed that the technical preparations are on hand and, prirnting will soon commence.

Resolution 12 (V): Standardization of Geographical names

22. Member States and the Economic Commission for Africa, collaborating with the African Association of Cartography, are called upon to implement the resolution. Member States may wish to report on their activities towards the standardization of geographical names in their respective countries.

23. As funds are not available to sensitize member States due to the financial crisis in the United Nations, it was not possible to organize seminars in each of the existing divisions as required by the resolution and, hence, no assistance could be rendered in a realistic manner to the African member States which are yet to set up their national geographical names committees.

Resolution 13 (V): Declaration of Year of Cartography in Africa

24. As this is a substantive item on the agenda of the Conference, a separate paper (E/ECA/NRD/CART/20) has been prepared; there is, therefore, no need for duplication.

Resolution 14 (V): Co-ordination

25. In pursuance of operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this resolution, the Chief Executives of the ECA- and OAU-sponsored Regional and sub-regional institutions have been attending relevant meetings of the ECA Conference of Ministers and of the OAU Council of Ministers.

26. The annual meetings of the Conference of Chief Executives of the ECA-sponsored institutions took place regularly since the fifth Conference, the last one was hosted by the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi in January 1986. At these meetings, the work programmes of the institutions are among the issues discussed in great depth with a view to harmonizing their activities to avoid unnecessary duplication. The ECA Conference of Ministers appointed an ad hoc committee, by its resolution 477(XVIII), «to undertake an assessment of the objectives and operations of the various existing multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Commission and the Organization of African Unity with a view to making proposals as to their continued relevance and effectiveness and to advise on ways and means by which their activities may be better rationalized, co-ordinated, harmonized and/or integrated...»

27. The ad hoc Committee submitted its final report to the ECA Conference of Ministers which adopted its resolution 550(XX), a copy of which is annexed to this report, which recommended, inter alia,

(a) the merger of the African Remote Sensing Council and the African Association of Cartography; and

(b) the existence of the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (RECTAS); Ile-Ife (Nigeria), the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, Nairobi (Kenya) and the Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) as separate entities, their viability having been confirmed by the ad hoc Committee in its report. The work of the Committee made it unnecessary to convene another meeting of the regional or sub-regional cartographic organizations as required by the resolution.

Resolution 15 (V): Publication of technical papers

28. In this resolution, the Economic Commission for Africa, in co-operation with the Egyptian Survey Authority, was requested to publish a volume of the technical papers of the Fifth Conference. As it is not usual for the United Nations headquarters to provide funds for publishing proceedings of Conferences, etc, ECA, on its own, could not undertake the publication and was also not in a position to meet the Egyptian Survey Authority's requests for materials for which funds were not previously provided. If the Conference so directs, the materials in their possession may be turned over by ECA and the Egyptian Survey Authority to any survey organization which offers to undertake the publication of the technical papers of the Fifth Conference.

ANNEX I

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE SIXTH UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

The meeting was attended by the following:

Dr. Peter N. Mwanza, ECA
Mr. Funso Olujohungbe, ECA
Mr. E. Kasaija Nyakana, ECA
Chief Oluwole Coker, CGA
Mr. Asfaw Fanta, AAC and Ethiopia
Mr. Hadgu G. Medhin, Ethiopia

1. In his opening statement, Dr. Mwanza, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the ECA, wlecomed the participants and expressed special tribute to Chief Coker who had travelled such a long journey at his own expense because of his long standing dedication to the science and technology of cartography. He expressed his appreciation for the meeting facilities made available to the Standing Committee meeting by the Ethiopian Mapping Agency.

2. He outlined the steps that were taken to prepare working documents to enable the meeting have some starting point for its deliberations. He mentioned that Dr. Chedly Fezzani, Secretary-General of the AAC had participated in the preparation of the draft provisional agenda and provisional annotated agenda as well as the draft programme of work for the Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa(UNRCCA). The main innovation he wished to see were an agenda that had a clear focus on specific subjects. He preferred to see a Conference that would deal with real issues; he would also like to have lead papers on a theme and specific topics of the items of the agenda and enhanced presentation.

3. With regard to the report of the Conference, he hoped that the Committee would advise on how the Conference would come out with few precise and clear recommendations which are implementable.

4. In order to advance its work, the meeting elected:

Dr. Mwanza, Chairman
Mr. Funso Olujohungbe, Vice-Chairman
Mr. E. Kasaija Nyakana, Secretary

5. The Committee agreed on the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Venue
3. Review of the 5th UNRCCA and previous Conferences
4. Structure of the Conference
5. Documents and Documentation
6. Participation
7. Report of the meeting

6. The Committee established its hours of work as follows:

Thursday - 10:30-13:00
15:00-17:00

Friday - 09:00-13:00
15:00-17:00

Venue of the Conference (agenda item 2)

7. An account was given by a representative of the ECA on the steps which were taken to implement resolution 1(v) of the Fifth Conference. The meeting endorsed ECA's decision to hold the Conference at Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Review of the fifth UNRCCA(agenda item 3)

8. The Standing Committee reviewed the performance of the fifth UNRCCA and identified the following for the low level of performance and poor attendance:

- poor country reports;
- protracted delay in concluding hosting agreements with governments;
- reports presented to the Conference which had been previously presented to other Conferences did not appeal to most participants;

- lack of funds at national level for conference participation;
- short notice in convening the conference;
- lack of clarity on the central theme of the conference.

9. The Committee requested ECA to send out, without further delay, official invitations as well as contacting heads of cartographic institutions informing them of the Conference and the invitations to their governments. In summing up, the Chairman assured the meeting that action would be taken immediately.

Structure and organization of the Conference (agenda item 4)

10. The Committee explored possibilities of finding sponsors for African participants. It was decided to advise those who express a desire to ask their governments to approach co-operating agencies and manufacturers of survey equipment.

11. With regard to the direction of the Conference, it was decided that the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action be the main focus and that all topics should be geared to its realization.

12. A suggestion was made to integrate remote sensing in the title of future Cartographic Conferences for Africa.

Documents and Documentation (agenda item 5)

13. The meeting after studying the draft agenda together with the draft provisional annotated agenda, recommended the agendas appearing as Annex to this report. In the ensuing discussions, the meeting mandated the ECA secretariat to prepare the main bodies of agenda items 1 to 3, and 11 to 13.

Participation (agenda item 6)

14. With regard to improvement in participation by member States, the meeting advocated early invitations for all future conferences to enable governments and institutions plan well ahead and provide allocations within their budgets for participations. Furthermore, ECA was urged to intensify its efforts, and extend its range of contacts particularly among heads of national cartographic institutions to ensure their attendance.

15. The Standing Committee after examining the draft report, made necessary amendments and adopted it.

16. The Vice-Chairman in his closing statement expressed satisfaction with the success of the meeting of the Standing Committee. He thanked Chief Oluwole Coker, ex-President of the Commission for Geodesy in Africa, for having spared his valuable time and money to attend the meeting and to the Ethiopian Mapping Agency, particularly to its General Manager, for the maximum co-operation as well as the provision of conference facilities that contributed to the success of the meeting.

17. Responding briefly to closing statement, Chief Coker expressed his appreciation for the efficiency the meeting had been chaired and asked that his thanks should also be conveyed to the Chairman of the meeting. He also expressed gratitude to the participants from the Ethiopian Mapping Agency for providing a homely atmosphere and the valuable contributions to the success of the meeting.

18. The meeting closed at 13:30 hrs on Saturday, 1 March 1986.

ANNEX I

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
4. The status of Cartography in Africa
5. Standardization of specifications for topographical maps in Africa
6. Manpower development
7. Technical co-operation
8. Integrated continental geodetic and gravimetric networks in Africa
9. Research and Development on recent techniques in cartography and remote sensing
10. The Year of Cartography in Africa
11. Adoption of the report of the Conference
12. Date and venue of the seventh Conference
13. Closing of the Conference

ANNEX II

550 (XX). Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by resolution 477 (XVIII) on ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions

The Conference of Ministers,]

Recalling its resolution 477 (XVIII) which established an Ad Hoc Committee composed of 10 member States to evaluate the multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity and to make proposals concerning their continued usefulness and effectiveness and ways in which their activities can be better rationalized, co-ordinated, harmonized and/or integrated,

Recalling further its resolutions 519 (XIX), which called upon the Ad Hoc Committee to make a more comprehensive study than the one it had submitted to its tenth meeting, to make positive specific suggestions for the co-ordination, harmonization and/or merger of the activities of the ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions, including the possible dissolution of some of those institutions, and, before finalizing its report, to hold discussions with the chief executives of the ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions,

Having considered the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee and having noted the lack of financial and political support by the member States for the institutions, together with various factors taken into consideration by the Ad Hoc Committee in the preparation of its final report,

1. Approves the following recommendations contained therein:

(a) That all the institutions without exception are useful and address themselves to issues and problems in respect of which Africa is still sadly deficient, namely trained manpower, information, research capability and services in various technical, economic and social sectors;

(b) That the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU should ascertain from the Governments of the States belonging to the institutions they sponsor whether they are still interested in the institutions and obtain from them solemn declarations of intent to support the institutions financially; in the event of affirmation, that they should request immediate payment of 25 per cent of the arrears owed and the remainder within five years;

(c) That the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU should ascertain from the host Governments of the institutions sponsored by them the extent to which they will undertake to support the existence and development of their institutions for a given period in case of extreme difficulties resulting from non-payment of membership contributions;

(c) That the Executive Secretary should report the findings in respect of paragraphs (a) and (b) above to the twelfth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers;

(a) That there should be adequately staffed co-ordination units within the Cabinet Office of the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary General of OAU and within the host Governments to follow more actively and on a continuous basis the activities of the institutions sponsored by them and comment on the proposed work programmes of the institutions before presentation to their respective governing bodies, so as to achieve co-ordination;

(f) That the institutions should explore ways in which they can raise revenues in order to reduce contributions from their member States and, on their part, African Governments should as much as possible patronize the institutions as major instruments for the promotion of collective self-reliance;

(g) That in order to reduce costs, the institutions should, inter alia, be selective in drawing up their programmes, keep travel costs to a minimum and not pay the expenses of the members of their various organs attending meetings;

(h) That the bulletin which ECA currently produces on the activities of its sponsored institutions should continue and be very widely diffused, and that OAU should consider doing the same for its sponsored institutions; with the help of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), the activities of the institutions should be kept in public view through national news agencies and other information media;

2. With respect to the co-ordination of the activities of and merger of the institutions:

(a) Decides that where options have been proposed in the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee, other than in the case of the Regional Centre on Solar Energy, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU should convene a meeting of the host Governments concerned, participating member States and donor agencies that participate in the financing of the institutions to examine the options proposed and to express their views;

(b) Confirms the recommendations contained in the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee concerning those institutions where no options have been proposed and which are to remain as separate institutions;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU to enter into consultations and negotiations with the host Governments merits, participating member States and donor agencies concerned as regards new commitments and facilities which would make it possible to cost the options proposed in respect of the co-ordination of the activities of and merger of institutions and select the best course of action to be adopted, and requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to report on the outcome to the twelfth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

21st meeting,
29 April 1985.

Table Summary of recommendations

Institution	Options for policy	Remarks
Development		
RIPS and IFORD	1. To remain as separate institutions.	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments and host governments may have to provide more facilities, especially if UNFPA support should dwindle.
	2. To remain in their present locations but run as one institute with a single governing body.	The extra costs of travelling between the two institutions (e.g. in the exchange of lecturers) would have to be balanced against any saving in costs (e.g. from a single rather than two governing bodies).
	3. To be merged into one bilingual institution in one location.	The host government would have to be prepared to provide for more facilities than exist at present in either location. Cost of bilingualism would have to be considered.
	4. To be merged with IDEP and/or ACARTSOD.	This may have to be considered over the long term, depending on discussion with UNFPA. There must be a stage at which population studies become integrated with studies on socio-economic development.
IDEP and ACARTSOD	1. To remain as separate institutions.	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments and host governments may have to provide more support than they bargained for in an interim period before more resources can be mobilized from member States.
	2. To be run as a single institution for economic and social development with two campuses in the existing locations and a single governing body.	The saving in cost will be minimal, resulting mainly from one rather than two governing bodies and the possibility of sharing lecturers. However, this would have to be balanced against increased travel costs between both institutions.
	3. To be merged and placed in one of the existing locations.	Cost will depend on whether the host government of the merged institution is prepared to provide the extra facilities that will be required.

Institution	Options for policy	Remarks
ESAMI	To be expanded to serve the whole of the African region, in co-operation with IDEP.	It may be necessary to decentralize cour by holding some in collaboration with other regional institutions in various locations.
Earth Resources		
RECTAS, RCSSMRS, and CRTO	To remain as separate institutions.	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments and host governments may have to provide extra support until more support can be mobilized from member States.
ARSC and AAC	To be merged and placed in one location.	The structure of the merged institution, its functions and the composition of its governing authority would have to reflect the two but related activities of cartography and remote sensing.
ESAMRDC and CAMRDC	To remain as separate institutions for a two-year period after which the situation should be reviewed.	The review would consider whether the t institutions have been able to mobilize the huge capital needed (about $20 milli in each case) to make them effective. Otherwise they should be merged.
ARCT, ARCEDEM ARSO, OAPI ESARIPO	To remain as separate institutions.	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments and host governments may have to provide extra support until more resources can be mobilized from member States.
AIHTTR	To remain as a separate institution to see whether present re-organization and new commitments by host country will make it more viable.	Potential member States should be encouraged to join. Situation to be reviewed after two years.
ARSCE	1. To be merged with ARCT	Cost will depended on whether the host government can provide the extra facilities that will be required.
	2. To be placed close to Centre régional d'énergie solaire CRES (Bamako).	Cost will depend on what facilities are provided by host governments and the economy of proximity to a well established and internationally supported regional energy centre.

Institution	Options for policy	Remarks
ARSCE (contd.)		
	3. To be merged with CRES	Since CRES is not an ECA-sponsored institution, this would depend on consultations and negotiations with the founding body of CRES and the host government.
Transport and Communications		
Port Management Associations	To remain as separate institutions	Member States would have to renew and honour their commitments.
Trans-African Highways (TAHA and TEAHA)	Separate secretariats to be dissolved and functions to be taken over by an ECA Trans-African Highways Bureau.	The ECA secretariat will liaise with national offices responsible for the national sectors of the Trans-African Highways.
AATPO and FACC	To remain as separate institutions.	FACC should establish mechanism for sub-contracting trade matters to AATPO.
AATA	To remain as a separate institution with ECA as secretariat.	No independent secretariat should be established until the ECA Executive Secretary is satisfied that it can be viable.
OAU-sponsored Institutions		
PAPU, PATU, SCSA, AFCAC, UAR, PANA	To remain as separate institutions.	OAU Secretary-General to establish more effective mechanism for surveillance and co-ordination of their activities.
Other Regional or Subregional Institutions not sponsored by ECA or OAU	ECA and OAU to encourage greater collaboration between ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions and institutions not sponsored by them.	Where mergers are desirable between ECA- and OAU-sponsored institutions and other African multinational institutions, ECA and OAU to enter into consultations and negotiations with the founding bodies of the latter institutions.

Institution	Options for policy	Remarks
ECA Co-ordination Machinery	To be established within the cabinet of the Executive Secretary of ECA.	Programme of institutions to be reviewed by ECA before submission to respective governing bodies.
OAU Co-ordination Machinery	To be established within the cabinet of the OAU Secretary-General.	Ensure surveillance to be exercised over the programmes of institutions and attention drawn to possible areas of useful collaboration with other subregional and regional institutions.